SUMMARY
S.T. Rao Presentation

- There is a baseline (reservoir) of ozone, superimposed upon which are random variations that contribute to ozone exceedances on occasions. Therefore, the basline needs to be reduced (since no strategies can be developed to control the random component in the ozone data) to deal with the ozone non-attainment problem.

- Given the limitations inherent to modeling, models are useful as tools for directional (NOx vs. VOC controls) and relative analyses (change in ozone air quality from a given change in emissions) than in absolute sense.

- There is strong evidence that region-wide controls on NOx emissions and urban-specific VOC controls are needed to mitigate the ozone non-attainment problem in the Eastern United States.

- In light of the above, a prudent strategy would be to implement cost-effective and directionally-sound control strategies, evaluate the impact of the regulatory initiatives in improving ozone by tracking changes in ozone air quality, and refine control strategies to attain the ozone standard.